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U.K., U.S. Said Split On 'Summit' Issue

LONDON (Reuter).—Reports of strained relations between Britain on the one hand and the U.S. and Germany on the other circulated in London, Washington and Bonn Monday night.

With these same reports that Dr. Adenauer, West German Chancellor, may visit London after the end of this month.

A West German Government spokesman said such a visit "lay within the bounds of possibility." A British Foreign Office spokesman said that the Chancellor planned a planned visit last December because of a cold, said "We certainly hope Dr. Adenauer will be able to visit London, but no date has yet been fixed."

No Discord on Purpose
Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd said on his return on Monday from the NATO meeting in Washington that there "probably" would be a East-West summit conference. The purpose of the "summit" would be to secure international consensus, die Germany and determine the future of Berlin, he added.

Mr. Lloyd denied that there was any Anglo-U.S. disagreement on the purposes of the summit meeting. All 16 nations participating in the NATO conference had been able to discuss their suggestions on this meeting.

Soviet Union
The French Foreign Minister, M. Maurice Couve de Murville, talking to reporters on his return to Paris from the NATO parley, said: "Of course there are differences in appreciation of the problems, also the tactic adopted by the communists for the coming talks with Russia. But he added that the NATO nations were generally agreed on speaking terms with the British Embassy in Bonn.

Allies Can Agree
"The difficulty is not so much agree with one's friends as to agree with the Russians, who have for several months given us a large number of problems whose solution is difficult to see," he added.

In Bonn, the Chancellor received from his Foreign Minister, Dr. Heinrich von Brentano, a report on his efforts at the Washington NATO conference to keep the West to a "tough" line in dealing with the Russians.

Differences over this approach are reported to be present strained relations.

John Eardie, Reuter's chief diplomatic correspondent in London, said that usually well-informed circles in the British capital expressed confidence that the western allies would take their differences of approach and achieve a united stand before the East-West Foreign Ministers' conference on Germany May 11.

However, it was expected the British would play a less prominent part in the inter-allied discussions than has been the case in the last few weeks.

Reasons given for this were: the Western leaders had shown

Monty to Meet Macmillan; UK Press Raps His Moscow Visit

LONDON.—Field-Marshal Viscount Montgomery, who will visit Moscow on April 28, will meet Prime Minister Macmillan here, probably on Wednesday, an authoritative source said on Monday.

The meeting was requested by Lord Mountbatten, the source added that Lord Montgomery was not undertaking a mission on behalf of the British Government and that his visit would in no sense be official. He pointed out that Mr. Macmillan and Lord Montgomery, now private individuals, met from time to time.

The Field-Marshal was understood to have made arrangements for his Moscow visit through the Soviet Embassy here following an earlier meeting with Mr. Macmillan.

Lord Montgomery, until recently Deputy Supreme Commander of the NATO forces in Europe, is expected to have informal talks in Moscow with Soviet military leaders and Prime Minister Khrushchev.

The British press on Monday was for the most part unhappy over the visit, and some papers expressed the same way.



**Prof. A. Mayer
Dead at 64**

opinion that Lord Montgomery was going to "meddle" in East-West politics.

The "News Chronicle" ran a bannerline across the front page which said: "Monty Shakes America." The tone underneath the headline, however, did not give the impression that America was very shaken.

The "Daily Sketch" in huge headlines, declared: "The Sketch says to an old and meddling soldier - Fades Away." In a front-page editorial the paper commented: "The same Monty blunders into politics he did not understand. This time he can do untold damage to the West as well."

Commenting on the uproar in the press, the wily little Field Marshal said: "I am always being criticized... I am not unhappy and think there was something wrong if I were not being attacked in some way."

(Reuter, UPI)

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The Hebrew University of Jerusalem

deeply regrets to announce
the death of

Professor Leo Ary Mayer

Professor of Near Eastern Art and Archaeology
and a Past Rector of the University

The funeral cortege will leave at 1 p.m. today, from the Hadassah (Siv) Hospital for the Sanhedria cemetery.

League Session Withers Into Informal Talks

The Arab League Political Committee session in Beirut dragged into its fifth day on Monday when it was twice postponed so that delegation heads could continue informal meetings to attempt to thrash out U.A.R.-Iraq differences outside the conference.

Conference sources said the delegations were trying to reach agreement on "certain proposals" before those were made formally in the Committee. They met at the hotel of the Emir Feisal, Premier of Saudi Arabia, after the Committee conferred till early Monday morning.

The only reported tangible result appeared to be a proposal for a declaration on "post-war principles."

That the Arab states were against foreign interference in their internal affairs and were opposed to dependence on foreign states. Conference sources said that this proposal would be considered when the Committee resumed meeting on Sunday night.

(Photo by Braun)



Draped in a colourful Ghanaian robe, Prime Minister Ben-Gurion converses with a group of delegates from Ghana who took part in the International Farmers' Convention which opened in Jerusalem on Sunday night.

(Photo by Braun)

Israel Should Join Common Market, Says Belgian Minister

By PHILIP GILLON
Baron Vlaeschaer, the Belgian Minister of Agriculture, suggested at Monday's meeting of the International Farmers' Convention that Israel should enter the European Common Market.

The Baron told the first working session of the convention that he appreciated the difficulties which Israel must be encountering through the exclusion from the scheme. He then went on to enumerate the benefits accruing to the member countries since the scheme's introduction on January 1.

In a masterly review of Belgian agriculture, the Baron analyzed the problems and complications, as well as the advantages, which derived from the common agricultural policy pursued by the Benelux countries. The Dutch were heavier exporters of agricultural products than the Belgians, nevertheless, a solution had been worked out to all problems. He hoped that Israel's situation would also improve through international cooperation and easing of restrictions.

Mr. Martin Appiah-Danquah, General Secretary of the United Ghana Farmers Council, described Israel as a unique laboratory in the process of development; he advised farmers and governments of such lands to study the Israeli example.

He added that vast natural riches of Ghana had explained that they were

offset in part by the social and economic problems facing the two-year-old State in its efforts to increase production. He hoped that the experience gained in Israel would help his people in their efforts to revolutionize their economy.

Earl Waldegrave, Parliamentary Secretary to Britain's Ministry of Agriculture, addressed the convention and the British delegation of average guaranteed prices, which not only protected the farmers but also rewarded the more efficient among them. The system was also ideal for the consumer as it meant in effect average guaranteed payments.

"The accent in England is now on greater efficiency and less costs as opposed to production at any cost" — the principle which prevailed during and immediately after the war.

In the evening, members of the delegation attended a reception given by the President at his home. Today, working sessions will continue throughout the morning. Afterwards the delegates will tour Jerusalem through the regular tours throughout the country will start on Wednesday.

All touring arrangements for the Farmers' Convention are being handled by Peiters.

Four delegates to the Convention arrived from Poland on Monday. They are to set up their country's exhibit of agricultural machinery.

Dalai May Stay in India, 160 Kms. from Tibet Border

LUCKNOW (Reuter).—The Dalai Lama may stay in the north Indian State of Uttar Pradesh during his exile, the Chief Minister of the State, Dr. Sampurnanand, said on Monday.

But the Tibetan ruler's own wishes have to be consulted, he added.

The Dalai Lama and the Indian Government agree that he should reside in that state, a possible choice of place may be Mussoorie, a hill station 6,000 feet up in the Himalayas but separated from the Tibetan border by 100 miles of roadless mountains.

Mussoorie is 200 miles north of Delhi.

Dr. Sampurnanand just back from a visit to Delhi, said there had been no reports of any Tibetan refugees crossing into the border areas of Uttar Pradesh.

The Dalai Lama and his party are expected to arrive at Teepur airport in Allahabad, by Sunday, the same sources said.

Reports from the Indian border say there have been no activities or Chinese troop movements on the frontier side of the frontier. There was no report of any Chinese aircraft flying over the border.

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Social & Personal

Prime Minister Ben-Gurion on Monday received the former Foreign Minister of Venezuela, Dr. Renzo de Soza, who was accompanied by the Venezuelan Minister to Israel, Dr. Romulo Arango. The Prime Minister also received Rev. Oral Roberts, who was accompanied by Mr. Saul Yaeger.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mrs. Golda Meir, on Monday received the new Minister of Japan, Mr. Hiroshi Haga.

Mrs. Meir also received separately a group of agricultural trainees from Dalmatia, and Justice Ivan Rand, of Canada, and Mrs. Rand.

The Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Kadish Luz, was host to luncheon at the King David Hotel in the Jerusalem yesterday to the Belgian Minister of Agriculture, Baron A. de Vischeraer, Special Commissioner of the European Commission (E.C.E.). Under the chairmanship of Emil Sandstrom, of Sweden, the Commission decided by seven votes to four in favour of the partition of Palestine and the establishment of the Jewish State.

Mrs. Rand recalled that in 1961 a Mrs. Benito visited her in New Brunswick to talk about the new Zionist Movement. But apart from the memory of this visit, Judge Rand knew little about the "Zionist problem" before he came as a member of the Commission.

Asked what influenced him to decide in favour of the Jewish cause, Judge Rand says it was difficult not to be impressed by the Jewish presentation. "Dr. Weizmann was magnificent, a majestic figure. Despite his passionate idealism, he was really a pragmatist. Dr. Weizmann himself quipped about somebody else having both feet planted firmly in the air. I liked his realistic approach. Then there were the others — Ben-Gurion and Shostak and David Horowitz, and the economists of the Government, to whom the creation of which he made so sagacious a contribution."



VISITORS' GALLERY: Justice I.C. Rand

A Judgment Justified

"I knew the Jewish people would make a success of it," Justice Ivan C. Rand declares. "I was impressed by their tenacity and determination combined with the most exact realism. The economists who appeared before us had it all worked out down to the last decimal point. I'm naturally very much impressed by what I've seen now, after eleven years, but I must say that I was sure that the experiment would succeed."

In 1947, Judge Rand was just about to leave on his usual summer vacation when he received a call from the Prime Minister of Canada asking him to sit on the United Nations Special Commission (E.C.E.). Under the chairmanship of Emil Sandstrom, of Sweden, the Commission decided by seven votes to four in favour of the partition of Palestine and the establishment of the Jewish State.

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10,000 Saplings
In Rand Wood

The first of 10,000 saplings were planted on Monday in a wood named after Justice Rand. The wood is part of the "Canada Forest" near Jerusalem and is sponsored by the Jewish community of Winnipeg.

Judge Rand was a member of the U.S. Special Commission on Palestine which in 1947 recommended the partition of Palestine and the establishment of a Jewish State, a view which he himself held.

The ceremony was conducted by Mr. D. Auster, a member of the Jewish National Fund Directorate. Those who spoke included the Canadian Ambassador, Mr. Max M. Meagher; the Assistant Director-General of the Foreign Ministry, Mr. Michael Comay; the head of the Jewish Agency Information Department, Mr. A. Harman; and Moshe A. M. Bloomfield and A. Bronfman of Canada.

On his present visit he has been most impressed, so far, by Beersheba. He remembered it only vaguely as a small and rather unattractive village, with no aman to find a town in the desert, already almost a city.

"The spirit of the people is really impressive," he says. "Then there is the Weizmann Institute. I remember when I was only one building when I visited in 1947. Now it can compare with anything in the world. We saw three monuments one on the road to Sodom, one

on the road to Beersheba.

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Founder,
GERHON AGRON

Managing Editor
TED R. LURIE

Editorial Office and Management:
9 Rehov HaBavatot, Jerusalem
P.O. Box 2, Tel. 628-4111.
TEL AVIV Bureau: 55 Nahal
Reiyana, P.O.B. 1125, Tel. 628-5252.
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WE are just far enough away from the events of last Wednesday evening, when a routine call-up of the Army units of Arm'y INVESTIGATION reserves was permitted, at least for a few minutes, to sound like a general mobilization order, to be able to view the matter in rational perspective. There was no emergency and no mobilization; none of the serious, even tragic results that might have followed upon this grave error did in fact supervene; and a thorough enquiry has been carried out to discover just how and why this grotesque mistake came to be made.

The four parties which tabled motions of non-confidence in the Government at yesterday's Knesset session were aware that they were breaking in open doors, for no one could have been more disturbed over the implications of a gross mistake made by the Army at any level than the Minister of Defence, who came in for most of the criticism. Any order wrongly executed by the Army is serious. In Kaf Kasim it led to mass slaughter, shocking in itself, and had endangered the whole Sinai Campaign. The failure of a mobilization order of last week might have caused a tragedy by calling forth some irrational and panicky reaction in a neighbouring country. It is perhaps welcome sign of the increasing stability in the area that nothing of the kind happened; and that even the Syrian mobilization, that was announced, seems to have been a matter of words more than action. This is something to be grateful for, although it does not, of course, in any way lessen the responsibility of those concerned to make certain there will be no errors of this nature in future.

What is now known is that one of the men responsible for the execution of a reasonable order — that of using the radio for the calling up of reserves, as it has proved in the past that messages to their homes tend to miscarry in Israel's highly mobile population — made an error of judgment. The degree of his personal culpability has yet to be decided. Further, and this seems the more dangerous aspect of the case, there was insufficient ensuring of the checking of his decision by higher authorities. We cannot demand that Army officers be infallible, that is a mere notion of perfection — or not subject to human weakness; but we can make provision that important actions shall be safeguarded against exactly this kind of mishap by undergoing automatic review at various stages, more particularly when the matter involved is not an emergency in the field, but a piece of organization that was prepared weeks ahead.

No one can possibly doubt that the Army will go into this matter very thoroughly. It is perhaps natural for the opposition parties to seize the chance of any opportunity to attack the Government, although this was so patently a matter not concerned with any political considerations. For two days the matter was senselessly inflated by some of the parties, whose papers recounted imaginary catastrophes that were happening, five days later all this is almost forgotten. It would be well if matters closely concerning national security were not exploited so shamelessly for party-political purposes, but that is only another counsel of perfection.

Mr. Ben-Gurion, for one, apparently considered the military aspects more serious than the political repercussions, for he declined either to produce a scape-goat on short order and satisfy his critics, or even to try to extricate his government by saying exactly what had happened.

If the responsibility is to be laid at the door of an individual officer, this is a grave matter. The officer concerned is entitled to have his case fully studied before any irrevocable decision is made, and nothing would be gained by announcing the results of the investigation prematurely. It is clear already that there was no major principle involved, no question of policy that should have been submitted to the Cabinet as a whole. If there is a real hiatus at any point in the Army organization, perhaps we should count ourselves fortunate that it was discovered on this occasion, and not during a genuine emergency.

Himalayan Notebook

Escape from the Blue Ants

A MATTER OF PRINCIPLE

KALIMPONG (OFNS) — SOMETIMES, though seldom do we see the massive clouds move away and we get a staggering sight of the mountains that exclude us from Tibet. They have serene blank faces that say nothing about the hopeless struggle going on behind them.

Rarely now, down the cobble track which more than 50 years ago carried Young-husband to Lhasa, the forbidden City, mule trains come, stepping delicately towards us, their wooden saddles heaved with stained Tibetan wool. The lead mules have head-dresses of yak tails dyed red and at their throats, like clumsy lockets, deep-toned bells. The wife of the Indian trader, aged 18, at Gyantse, in Tibet, is waiting here with the rest of us on the wrong side of the Himalayan wall, hoping to rejoin her beleaguered husband. She says that the music of mule trains, when heard in high Tibetan passes, is human and comforting. Tibetans, she infers, need this music now.

Laughing Muleteers
The Tibetan muleteers are wild-looking men, much given to irresistible laughter. They seem not to have much in common with the holy lamas of "fabulous learning" being harried from their monasteries by Chinese shell-fires. They are closer kin to those medieval serfs whose sole share in baronial wars was suffering.

Innocent Goodness
Visually they are a curious mixture. In their long boots of soft leather, with heavy coats hanging loose over ferocious daggers in their belts, they recall Mongolian warriors resting between battles. But, roughly bound up by tasseled ribbons under hats with floppy brims, at the same time suggests weather-beaten old ladies out tending their dahlia's.

In these border towns at the end of India our contact with the Tibetan rebels is tenuous. We seem remote from war and from every living soul. The towns stand high on the flanks of mighty hills falling dizzyly down to narrow river gorges almost at sea level. And this is why — along the ledge-borne



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roads that fill the bravest among any Tibetan refugees in the wake of the fleeing Dalai Lama must come if they can break through the ring thrown round them by the Liberation Army of Red China.

Kalimpong and Darjeeling — the towns in the Indian Salient thrusting up into the Sikkim borderland — Nepal and Bhutan — have a bizarre English gentility. In Darjeeling many of the houses have Victorian-tiled turrets and the prim Gothic tower of a Scottish kirk is Kalimpong's pinnacle.

Past History
Built up on trade, legitimate and otherwise, with Tibet, Kalimpong has been for years a place in which an extramural Tibetan resistance movement strove with the Chinese to win foreign aid for the Khambo guerrillas. In the town itself they have many sympathizers who are curiously tender. Though they

look wild, most Tibetans are still thin and innocent of violence. When it was rumoured that local Tibetans were hatching a secret plot to burn the sacred-roofed bright buildings on these dark hills is an Institute of Tibetology. Here a complete library of Tibetan philosophy and learning is to be stored. From this gay little house scholars — among them, one hopes, scholars from Tibet — will strive to keep the human voice of Tibet audible throughout the world, even though Tibet itself has been utterly consumed by the Blue Ants from China.

Established Gaiety

Nor does it follow that Gangtok's light-heartedness is evident belief that no Seven-Year Development Plan can be complete without a deer park round the gentle image of a Sarnath Buddha.

It will seem mildly inappropriate to the Ants that the Sikkimese paint all this colour, decorates a solid base of plain material progress, generously financed by India. It has helped to give the Sikkimese what the Dewan calls "a psychological excitement" about their nationhood and their Plan. Anyhow, if the notoriously hirsute Communists start infiltrating down the mule tracks, an established gaiety may well give them pause.

YESTERDAY'S PRESS COMMENT

AT THE CINEMA

Genius of Tati
THE THEME of *Men Oncle* (Tel Aviv Cinema), which won the Special Jury Prize at the 1958 Cannes Film Festival, is the conflict of human beings with the mechanics of society. It means that the humour is almost entirely visual; it can be enjoyed just as much by those who know no French.

Uncle Hulot is the unsuccessful and inefficient brother-in-law of a rich manufacturer who lives in a villa where everything is run by electric current, with the wife forever dusting the gadgets and regulating their little boy's life by electricity too. Uncle, of course, is a bull in a china shop when he enters the house, but the young man loves him and good-naturedly helps him to help himself, a soft spot for his brother. There is a very funny neighbour — a sort of Joyce Grenfell — and many hilarious situations, notably that in which four small boys sit in an empty lot whistling at passers-by and betting on how many will fall in their heads, aiming for a lamp-post; which is also a party scene; which is side-splitting.

Jacques Tati, the creator of the film and its chief character, is a very special sort of comedian who seems to be funny in spite of himself and who radiates a sort of dazzling innocence which makes him lovable. He has been hailed as the French Charlie Chaplin, and like the French in his later films, he is interested in pointing a moral, maybe stressing this side a little too much.

And here lies the rub. The more I see of cinema, the more I am convinced that an audience will still take from the theatre; from a film a desire for an ending consonant with the spirit of the film. Why could Priestley not have struck the mean between his own intelligent connoisseur's finale and the audience's desire to be amused, by having his hero marry the housekeeper and, despite his new prosperity, find his main gain in the routine? The cynicism of that last dinner party was too strong meat.

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